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THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1918.

The German Impasse.
Von Kuehlmann, bustling out of office by the junkers, has precipitated quite a teapot tempest in Berlin. The majority Socialists are a trifle unruly. They refused to assent to the new government war budget yesterday, disarranging the cut-and-dried militarist program. It is quite distressing. The Kaiser can stand the Reichstag on its head whenever he wants to, however, and the Socialists of the Schiedemann stripe will not get too obstreperous or stubborn—they never do. At the proper time there will be the proper meekness. In the meantime the little puppet play serves its purpose, and the masses of Germania have their coveted privilege of muttering loudly and waving their fists at the military junta—at a safe distance. They will be tame and docile enough in a few more days.

But the German high command is worrying about other more vital things these critical hours, and with good reason. For more than a month now the hand of Hindenburg and Ludendorff in the West has been motionless. The great new German blow has almost been dubbed the blow that never comes. Of course, it is coming—no one doubts that; but why and wherefore the long delay, counting so heavily against the Hun, so clearly in favor of the allies?

We have heard many explanations, among them the Austrian debacle on the Piave, the resurgent fires in Russia, the calling up of new classes and new reserves in Germany—including young boys 16 years of age. There is general belief that Ludendorff is making intensive preparations for the greatest drive he has yet launched, sparing no possible element of thoroughness to make it successful. The refitting of broken divisions and the rehearsing of a new program of attack cannot be done overnight. But Ludendorff's delay undoubtedly has its roots in many other things below the surface.

The military critic of the Westminster Gazette believes that "Ludendorff is not attacking because as yet he does not see any prospect of doing so with success. When he thinks he has evolved a new tactical movement he will attack; otherwise he will not attack. The German high command never gambles on what it deems a poor chance. The leaders cannot possibly be under a delusion. They understand perfectly the real nature of the failure of its offensive and its consequences; hence the peace overtures of Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann. The real nature of the failure also has been emphasized by the similar experience in Italy."

It is possible that Germany is far more keenly aware than any of the allied powers that the critical seat of the war has shifted from the West to the East once more—that it knows a real "break" in the Russian situation is coming in a brief time. The entire German program is contingent upon the maintenance of the condition of unstable equilibrium which she patched up through treachery at Brest-Litovsk. Russia, unless all signs are misleading, is going to belch forth a thunderbolt into the German camp at a time when Berlin fondly hoped the ashes of the charred but not consumed spirit of her people had become cold. Information at hand now indicates the flaming forth of that ancient, stoical, somber, mystical fighting habit of hers, which feeds on reverses, baffles fire and sword, and survives at the end as it has in every clash at arms with the nations of the West, unchanged, unshaken, unbeatable.

There could be no more mistaken policy on the part of the allies than to base their future plans on a Russian renaissance or to depend on Muscovia for anything. Germany has been depending on Russia to "stay put," and shortly will rue her delusion. Russia will gain strength out of the very madness of her malady and return to the fold—but she will do it in a way almost incomprehensible to Occidental eyes.

For German eyes there is a ghost in the East and a specter in the West—the specter of American armies to come. And a moral disease that eats ravenously upon the suffering of her people—the war weariness which a summer chain of "victories" cannot stamp out.

Do It Yourself.

Mechanics are needed by Uncle Sam to keep trucks, automobiles, airplanes, etc., in perfect condition. It will be hard to get them as long as they are kept busy "over here" working on the machines of individual owners, who let small things grow into serious trouble because they do not want to make adjustments and look over their own machines.

Girls are working in factories and doing many things formerly done by men before the war. If they are willing to help win the war this way, it is up to the automobile owner to relieve the mechanic for government service.

If more personal attention was given by the owner, there would be less demand for mechanics. Minor troubles and adjustments can be taken care of by any owner. Look after the small things and there will be less serious trouble developed.

Profit by the following suggestions, and you, Mr. Owner, will find you are saving money to put into thrift stamps, as well as relieving a mechanic for government work:

Keep plenty of oil in your motor, transmission and differential. Keep grease and oil cups filled.

See that your universal joints are well packed with grease.

Watch your brakes. Go over your car frequently and see that the body bolts, as well as those in your transmission and differential case, are tight. Loose bolts on the latter will permit oil to leak out.

If carbon starts to form, run your motor at a fair speed and, using a small rubber hose, run kerosene through the carburetor. This will burn out all carbon very satisfactorily. The smoke coming from the exhaust will be very heavy; therefore it is necessary to do this in the open.

See that your wheels have no side "play," and

that they run true. This is not only hard on bearings, but takes hundreds of miles from the life of the tire.

All manufacturers issue instruction books for the care of their cars. Study your book carefully and relieve the mechanics "over here" for more important work "over there."

The Woman's Salute.

American women should salute the American flag.

They want to salute it. When the flag passes or the "Star Spangled Banner" music sings down the street, men bare their heads, and women in the crowds thrill with the same desire to show their patriotism. They long to shout or wave, or bow their heads in reverence.

But no woman does any of these things—because waving and shouting in public "simply isn't done!"

In the unwritten laws of convention there is no provision for a woman's gesture of salute. Everyone expects a man to remove his hat when the flag passes—and he does it. Everyone expects a woman to do nothing when the flag passes—and she does it.

But that does not alter the fact that women wish to salute the flag, and they should salute it. An appropriate gesture must be found. Women, as well as men, are active American citizens, with a real part in the war and a real stake in the country. Not all of them have a voice in government, but most of them have a relative in the army or navy, and most of them have families, or jobs, or both, or all three. The American flag is their flag, and they want to acknowledge and accept its responsibilities as well as claim its protection and glory.

From the American flag women get the same benefits as men; in a larger sense they give the same service to it and feel the same devotion to it. All that is lacking is a formal, universal gesture which shall express women's loyalty as the lifted hat expresses the loyalty of men.

It is suggested that all women adopt as this formal salute the following attitude: Attention, heels together, eyes front, right hand placed on heart.

The flag is passing by! Women, salute!

Their Supreme Sacrifice.

All of war's heroes do not fall in No Man's Land, nor die in trenches stoutly defended against enemy attacks. Some who have never set foot upon battlefield and never worn uniform pass on into the silent temple of eternal fame.

Among these are those brave souls who every day toil in powder mills and munition factories. We don't stand by and cheer them as they go to their most essential war work. There is no martial music to quicken the steps and no medals of honor for them. But danger is ever present and death lurks near them.

It is only when we count the dead and wounded at such disasters as that of the T. N. T. plant at Split Rock, N. Y., that we come to realize the sacrifices these brave men and women make, and the risks they run. So, too, when Great Britain lost three-score or more of workers in the Midlands shell-filling factory she lost as many real war heroes as if the same number had fallen before German bayonets across the Channel.

Those here at home who make the supreme sacrifice to aid their brothers "over there" will stand shoulder to shoulder on glory's eternal camping ground with those who are slain in the thick of battle.

Training Appetites.

Politics may make strange bedfellows, but believe us, war sure produces unusual appetites!

Before the war our neighbor to the north didn't grow enough corn for chicken feed, and ate no corn beyond the roasting ears. The Canadian appetite wouldn't adjust itself to Yankee cornmeal and corn bread, they said. But now, something has happened to that appetite—war!

Canada is going on a corn ration.

Canada wants to save more of her several hundred million bushels of wheat crop this fall for her allies and ours who must have wheat to eat or starve.

And so she is going to sit right down with the U. S. A. to breakfasts of cornmeal mush and corn cakes. When she develops a fine taste for corn, her farmers will redouble their efforts to produce corn which will grow in more flourishing manner in the short summers of Alberta and Saskatchewan. That will increase Canada's meat crop and the fertility of her fields.

Sammy's "Blighy."

Over there in England where this year thousands of Englishmen for the first time observed our Fourth of July, they have formed a Sammy's Blighy League.

"We are bringing together the British mother and the American mother—because we are going to take charge of the American mothers' sons," explains the founder of the league.

By taking charge, the Blighy League means taking American boys in England into homes of British fathers and mothers whose own sons are across the Channel fighting the enemy of their country and ours. Boys from American cities will be entertained in city homes, farm boys will be invited to spend a few days as the guests of British farmers.

It is very evident that from now on we Americans are going to be better neighbors and closer friends with our Anglo-Saxon cousins.

Just a Few of Them.

We are sorry to learn that more than 800 penalties for violation of food laws have been imposed upon American dealers in foodstuffs, 150 of whom were driven out of business by the Food Administration. That should not have a depressing effect on other Americans. Several hundred thousand dealers in foodstuffs all over the country have obeyed both letter and spirit of the laws, and millions of housewives have done more than Hoover has asked of them. That little band of 800 first-aids-to-the-Kaiser is a mere drop in the bucket, but at that it is a fine thing to swat 'em good and hard as fast as we catch them.

There isn't even the germ of peace in the German peace propaganda.

Boyhood playmate of former Czar says even in those days he was "retiring."

Horseshoeing men again are "improving" the breed of work horses by spirited racetrack gambling!

And after the war, cannot there be a grand international convention of the War Mothers of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Serbia, Belgium and of all the other nations whose sons are fighting the Hun?

Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn

You'd better make a sneak, Ed. Bull Taylor's lookin' fix you, an' he's jiss down by the flour mill a-comin' up this a-way—I thought I'd tell you—



The ghost at the banquet

A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.
By John Kendrick Bangs.
THE REALM OF YOGA.
You are a generalissimo in charge of forces great,
The ruler of a splendid realm, a truly fine estate,
Which none but you can ever command, and none but you may mould,
Whose destinies are yours to guide, whose fate is yours to hold.
It is the realm of your own soul, with states of heart and mind, And as you think, and as you do, its power is inclined.
Its strength is as you make it strong, as you 'tis false or true, And as you stand it stands, or falls, this empire vast of you!
(Copyright, 1918.)

No matter what one may think of T. R. the spirit which he exhibits is worthy of that of an American and we commend it to the country generally.

The Colonel's latest activity in asking that Congress give permission for contribution of the Nobel prize to Italy where the money can be used in the great work we are now engaged in, is bound to endear him to the people of the nation.

The Colonel is not now, nor was he ever a politician—or if he aspired to be one, he was an amazingly poor one. He acts according as the spirit moves him—and since the war became the leading theme of the world he has been moved by broad, splendid spirit of Americanism which we can not help admiring. The Colonel is too frank and outspoken to be a politician, but never too frank or outspoken to be a good patriot.

Mr. Thompson, the former mayor of the Windy City, Mr. Edmunds and Mr. McCormick, present Congressmen-at-large from Illinois, are the three gentlemen running for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. The battle is on between them, and while there is a distinct difference of opinion among strong friends of each as to which is favored at this time, the disinterested and really unprejudiced members of the party insist that McCormick has the best of the tilt.

This man McCormick is expected by some of the national leaders of his party from other States—by some of the men who hope to be identified with national history in increasingly important roles as time goes on—to be a "comer" in every sense of the word. The time is not far distant, they think, if the Republicans gain control of our national affairs, for Mr. McCormick to show up as a star of the first magnitude, and one upon whose shoulders will be thrown a considerable portion of the load of party management.

Mr. McCormick has a multitude of things in his favor. This year we demonstrate whether he is to assume the place the leaders expect him to, or whether he is to be forced into semi-oblivion by a disappointed and contentious constituency. It is an important year for Mr. McCormick just as it is for a multitude of other people. We will be better prepared to tell how he fared, after the "faring" is over, than we will by endeavoring to glance into the future and predict it.

Wire control vested in Mr. Burleson would give the sly old politician member of the President's family a chance to make the most of the situation, and to insist on the present. The chances, if we take a pencil and paper and try to note them, are so plentiful that we soon run out of paper and sorely tax the graphite to keep track of them.

Members of Congress are thinking about this. Whether they do anything or not, however, we cannot tell. There are some of them who want to make the thing a reality, and the fulfillment of it at once. There are others who fear their intentions would be questioned if they attempted it. Between the two fires, of radicals who would condemn them for being too conservative, and the "plupatriots" who would condemn them for not being loyal and letting the legislation go through without a hitch, there is little likelihood of any tangible results will be achieved. It is too bad. We hope the wise old P. M. C. will not get too much with so little effort.

It would not hurt, in the case of Costa Rica, if a little more light were thrown on the screen for the benefit of Americans who want to know about our relations with that country. There are rumors galore about the Gonzales administration and there are stories, too, about the weaknesses of the Tinoco regime, which has not been recognized by the United States Department of State. Some of the stories should be set at rest by a straightforward statement from our State Department. Nothing else will suffice.

Why, there are indications that Congress itself has not been enlightened to any great length—at least, not as much as its duty—the internal affairs of the Latin American country. Would it be asking too much to have the State Department take Congress into its confidence in this affair? Let us hope that it is done, and soon, too.

Viscount Ishii has done much to

OPHELIA'S SLATE.
DON'T WAIT FOR AN OPPORTUNITY, GO OVER THE TOP AND JOIN.

Army and Navy News
Best Service Column in the City

Upon recommendation by representatives of the attorney general, the judge advocate general of the army, and the War Department commission on training camp activities, President Wilson and Secretary Baker have made new regulations, which prohibit the furnishing of liquor to officers and men of the army anywhere in the United States, even within private homes. It has been announced officially by the War Department. Serving of liquor to soldiers who are members of the family or bona fide guests in private homes outside the extra-cantonment zones has heretofore been permitted.

In accordance with the increase of the permanent authorized strength of the navy to 131,485, the naval medical corps will be allowed a number of additional officers, including two medical directors with the rank of colonel, and four medical inspectors with the rank of commander. The vacancies in these grades will be filled by selection, upon recommendation of a board of high-ranking medical officers yet to be appointed. The board will select lower grades will be with running mates in the line, as provided by law. The medical corps has had an allowance of 448 officers, and under the new law the allowance will be 1,120. The promotions now in prospect will be temporary, so far as numbers allowed the higher grades are based on the officers temporarily filling the duty allowance of the corps, and permanent promotions can be made only as permanent appointments are made in the corps.

A heavy, and it would seem an unjust, burden is imposed upon the naval medical officers who are detailed with duty in the field. Besides the uniform equipment which they are required to maintain as a part of their regular service, they are required, while serving with the marines, to purchase a marine uniform outfit costing in the neighborhood of \$30. Considering the uncertainty of naval assignments, and the impracticability, owing to the exigencies of the service, of anticipating the duration of any detail, this additional demand upon their income for extra uniforms infrequently works a severe hardship.

The law enacted August 29, 1916, authorizing the reorganization of all officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and of the Medical Reserve Corps of the army who are government employees, and who respond to the call of the military service, at the expiration of the military service to which called, has been amended to include soldiers of the National Army, those who voluntarily enlisted, and those who were drafted for service. Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, was responsible for the amendment, which, he stated, was an act of justice to these men and would place them on an equality with the other branches of the service.

A class of 67 newly appointed assistant surgeons completed a course of eight weeks of intensive training at the Naval Medical School at Washington on July 3. Surgeon General William C. Braisted made a short address to the class explaining in brief the duties of medical officers in the Navy, what their aspirations should be, and the high standard of professional proficiency and personal conduct they should strive to attain, and he was followed by a short talk from Medical Director Edward R. Stitt, president of the course at the school. After completing the course at the school, the members of the class will be given a short course of instruction at naval hospitals before being assigned to duty.

The Secretary of the Navy sent to the House late Saturday afternoon estimates totaling more than \$20,000,000 to be included in the general deficiency appropriation bill. The estimates are in a statement of the floor of the House, protested against the action of the Navy Department in forwarding deficiency estimates so late in the fiscal year. Of this sum \$15,000,000 was to provide for the construction of new ships.

NEURALGIA
For quick results rub the Forehead and Temples with
VICKS VAPORUB
25c-50c-\$1.00

RESORTS.

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Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire
At the Gateway of the White Mountains
In the pines, spruces and balsams—Altitude 1,200 ft. No Hay Fever. Good golf course; fishing for salmon and bass; excellent tennis; dancing, fine motoring, etc. The "Ideal Tour" Hotel at Lake Sunapee. Accommodates 500. Furnished cottages to rent. Write for circular to W. W. BROWN.

WINTER SEASON.
Hotels Indian River and Rockledge, Rockledge, Florida.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

Grand View Hotel
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
Way up in the Adirondacks, far from the noise and discord of the city's strife.
Cool and placid as the name implies.
Every convenience to meet the requirements of refined people. Exceptional table; orchestra; private baths; furnished cottages for rent.
A book with photographic reproductions of this famous natural playground sent free.

M. B. MARSHALL,
Lake Placid, N. Y.

ANTI-FLY CAMPAIGN STARTED IN DISTRICT

A campaign to rid Washington of the fly will be immediately instituted by the District Health Department according to an announcement made yesterday.

Warrants are being sworn on grocers and lunch room proprietors who tolerate the insects.

Those violating the regulations governing the screening of foods and all other work on the control of the fly will be prosecuted. Health Department officials said yesterday.

Next to the Kaiser, the profiteer is the most hated enemy.

HOTEL WEBSTER
40 West 45th St., New York.
Just off 5th Ave. (one of the quietest streets).
Much favored by those who are tired of the city.
Within four minutes walk of the theatre.
Special Summer Rates:
Large Room, single, \$2.00; double, \$2.50.
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Kentucky Ave., Near Beach.
The best equipped, modern hotel in Atlantic City. Large pool, swimming, tennis, etc. Elevator, electric, etc. Write for booklet. Automobile meets at train.

HOTEL KENTUCKY
Kentucky Ave., Near Beach.
Majority rooms with private bath. Telephone and electric in every room. Elevator from street level. Write for booklet. Automobile meets at train.

HOTEL NETHERLANDS
N. Y. Ave., 50 Yds. from Boardwalk.
Capacity, 400. Elevator, private bath, etc. Free features—bathing privileges, from Hotel, lawn tennis court, etc. Write for booklet. Automobile meets at train.

THE TRACY
Special July Rates.
Open all year, excellent food, etc. Write for booklet. Automobile meets at train.

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South Carolina Avenue, Near Beach.
In the heart of Atlantic City's season life and adjacent to the P. B. R. station. Large pool, swimming, tennis, etc. Elevator, electric, etc. Write for booklet. Automobile meets at train.

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Kentucky Ave., Near Beach and all attractions. Hines cooking. Moderate rates. New management.

Greater Pittsburgh
112 Tennessee Ave., N. Y.
Special weekly. Mrs. L. Welbore.

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Atlantic City, N. J.
OPEN ALL YEAR.
Every apartment; central location; highest standard in hotel; rooms on upper floors; private bath; running water; etc. Write for terms and booklet. J. & N. H. BOWWELL.

WILDWOOD, N. J.
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For your Summer Vacation. Booklet. J. WHITESELL, City Clerk, Wildwood, N. J.

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River Springs Summer Resort
Boating, fishing, etc. Write for terms and booklet. J. & N. H. RIVER SPRINGS.

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HOTEL RIGBY
Betterton, Maryland.
Situated at the head of the Chesapeake Bay. Three hours water trip from Baltimore. All sorts of amusements. A combination of rest and recreation. Write for terms and booklet. J. & N. H. RIGBY.

PEN MAR, MD.
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Pen Mar, Md. A. D.
Modern, comfortable, home-like. Electric lights, etc. Write for terms and booklet. J. & N. H. LYNDON.

Hotel Conways
On Lake Conaway. Modern, comfortable. Write for terms and booklet. J. & N. H. CONWAYS.